MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL ANHER

ESTABLISHED 1840.

MEMPHIS, TENN., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1879.

Butte Lubrary, 4 h

VOL. XXXVIII--NUMBER 245

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 21-1 a.m. For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, easterly to southerly winds, falling barometer, a slight rise in temperature, with local rains in southern portions.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT. MEMPHIS, October 20, 1879.

Bar. Ther Wind. Bain Weather Dermometer, 44 deg. T. H. CHINN, Assistant.

WEATHER OBSERVATIONS.

T. H. CHINN, Assistant

A LITTLE Rock dispatch tells of a heavy frost at Texarkana Sunday night. Excuse us from any more of the business

meetings of the Howard resociation. ness meeting of the Howard association last

night, but they felt like fish out of water. According to the remarks of a member of the Howard association, the speeches made at the business meeting last night were for the benefit of the members of the press pres-

VICE-PRESIDENT W. J. SMITH, of the

private business of the Howard association us in a wrong attitude in regard to his when press reporters were present, or until communication, which he considered "supthey had retired.

THE "wicked lie," as applied to the privege of press reporters attending the busimeetings of the Howard association, 'lies" between General W. J. Smith, vicepresident, and A. D. Langstaff, president,

hat five hundred and seventy bodies have een found, and it is believed that over one usand people perished by the inundations in the provinces of [Almenia, Malaga and

CHARLES FREEMAN, of Pocasset, Massa-chusetts, the Second Adventist, who slew his own daughter some months ago in a fit of frenzied fanaticism, has been indicted for by a special session of the supreme court. Sept. Sept.

and she was accordingly discharged.

the preparation of a preliminary report, which will probably be submitted to the Naper. They have been absent about three months, and have obtained a fund of infortion concerning the disease which it is thought will not only be of great interest to the medical profession but of substantial

l'ennessee's representative in the cabinet of he fraudulent President is held, we clip the ollowing complimentary notice from the

The Post of Monday published an item to the effect that the Seaton building had been selected for a city postoffice, the rental being selected for a city postoffice, the rental being fixed at five thousand dollars a year. Post-master-General Key being questioned the same day denied point blank that there was the slightest truth in the story. Taesday, however, he sent a letter, through a subordinate, to the National Republican office, authorizing that alleged paper to state that the commission appointed to determine the site for the postoffice, of which he, as postmastergeneral, was a member, had decided to take the Seaton building, on Seventh street, the lease being for five years, at five thousand dollars per annum. The bargain with the owners of that property, it appears, was comowners of that property, it appears, was complete when the conversation with our reporter
occurred and the postmaster-general repudiated the story. We feel constrained simply
to say that in this matter Mr. Key has entirely vindicated our original opinion of him
by adding to his other titles of political renegade, blatant demagagement unblushing egade, blatant demagogue and unblushing hypocrite the right to be classed as a delibe-

WHAT is the local cause which produces low-fever in Memphis? Many believe it to be the absence of sewerage and the presof yellow-fever will reduce the value of real legislature will cost the St wenty thousand dollars. This year's epiemic in Memphis has injured the State any times that amount. The decline in the slue of Memphis property will prove a much res. The existence of Memphis depends fever. The city of Charleston was visfor many successive years by the fatal e; but since the city was thoroughly ed it has escaped. We believe that ge, paving and the abatement of the sance will save Memphis. These re needed anyhow. The objection many, that poor people cannot pay heavy tax, is not well founded. The comratively poor are generally the most prompt

the poorer people do. It is better for all par- ments.

ties to pay a heavy tax for a few years than to lose all their property, and have to run away to save their lives.

* I state, positively, that diseased, corrupted beef, to the amount of three hundred and thirty pounds, was delivered at the camp, and when I called the attention of the public to the fact through the APPEAL, was not applied by that pages but applied by that pages but not published by that paper, but suppressed, after having been shown to the parties criminated.—J. C. Cavenagh, M.D., in Sunday's

The eminent medicine man does not express himself very clearly. According to the sentence quoted it was the beef which "was not published, but suppressed, after being shown to the parties criminated." We suppose, however, that he refers to a communication of his which took the wrong route (for him) and went to the waste-basket instead of the composing-room, without our knowing how very anxious he was to see it in print. If that communication was seen by anyone else than the editors of the paper, it was after the doctor had told the "criminated" party that such communication had been written and sent to this office, and upon

the sacred promise that nothing would said about it. It was not "suppressed" in the interest of any man or set of men. Camp Father Mathews's trouble seems to have been with Colonel Cameron. Certainly no one can accuse us of showing partiality to that officer at any time. If he knew the beef to be tainted before it was sent to the camp, he committed a crime for which he deserved the condemnation of all decent people. But we have not enough space at our disposal to allow the insertion of all the communications we receive, and especially those of a gene-rally abusive and vindictive character, as was the one in question. Several reams of communications like Dr. Cavenagh's have been thrown into the waste-basket since the ommencement of the epidemic. All those

in which personalities and ill-will predom-Howard association, claims to stand by the inate take that route, regardless of record on the subject of admitting press re-porters to the business meetings of the assafety have been furnishing Camp Father Mathew with rations inferior to those given Camp Marks, they have been committhe Howard association, last night charged ting a great wrong. But this does not justthat President Langstaff had withheld the lify Dr. Cavenagh, or any one else, in placing

1873-1878-1879

Comparative Table of Deaths by Yellow Fever in 1873, 1878, and 1879.

The following table shows the number of persons who have died in the city limits from the beginning of the present, as compared with those reported during the epidemics of the years 1873 and 1878: 1878.

August 1 to September 1 to Total deaths to date for the present year 488, against 3059 at the same time in 1878, and 983 in 1873. New cases Sunday, 2

yesterday, 9; to date, 1485. Dr. Bull's cough syrup gives by far the best satisfaction and takes the lead of all cough preparations on our shelves—Carpenter & Palmeter, Jamestown, New York.

To whom it may Concern, If you have cold, creeping chills in the back If you have pain in taking a full breath. If you have palpitation, oppression and dis

If you have numbness of the muscles and If you have nausea, vomiting and faintness If you have diseased kidneys, If you have a lame or weak back. If you have rheumatism, If you have any local ache or pain

Benson's Capcine Perous Piaster will cure you. Its wonderful pain relieving strengthening and curative properties have been recognized by physicians, the public and the press. We warrant Benson's capcine porous plaster to be far superior to all other remedies for the above ailments and diseases. t relieves pain at once and cures where other lasters will not even relieve. Ask your druggist for Benson's capcine porous plaster and take nothing else. Sold by all druggists,

Colden's Liebig's liquid extract of beef and Colden's Liebig's liquid extract of beef and tonic invigorator, is a very agreeable article of diet, and particularly useful when tonics are required, being tolerated when other forms of animal food are rejected. In diptheria, malarial typhoid fevers, and every depressing disease its use will be attended with great advantage. Welbave prescribed it with excellent success. J. H. Lesiie, M.D., G. P. Copp, M.D., S. B. Parsons, M.D., R. A. Vaughan, M.D., Drs. S. L. and J. C. Niedlet, Wm. Porter, M.D., and others. Sold by grocers and druggists.

sold by grocers and druggists. Which is the Cheapest A package of Duke's Durham, containing twenty pipe-tulls of the best smoking tobac-co made, or one common cigar? Each costs

W.A.Gage & Bros' Shed is Open tially deterred by the fact that an extra ses- Will advance on cotton consigned to them. Notice to the Public. I have opened a carriage shop at No. 83 Jefferson street, opposite the theater, for do-ing all kinds of repairing, blacksmithing, woodwork painting, trimming, and horse-shoeing. All work guaranteed first-class and at prices to suit the times. J. G. MULLER.

the result of this effort to get rid of yel- Carbery & Casey, Liquor Merchants. The above wholesale liquor house is daily adding to its stock. The last consignment embraces all sizes of packages of every kind of liquors. Among these are 4½, 5, 10, 22 and 24 gallon kegs. Send on your orders.

J. BAXTER & CO., Wholesale Tobacco and Clgars,

No. 317 Main Street. Axpayers. They cannot afford to litigate about such matters, nor can they afford to lose three months work per year, and spend to our careful and prompt attention.

Having remained open during the summer, we are fully organized. All orders for to-bacco and cigars intrusted to us will receive our careful and prompt attention.

what little money they have in running away. Dillard, Coffin & Co., The wealthier people, many of whom send heir families away every summer, do not Nos. 260 and 262 Front street, are prepared suffer by the refugeeing to such an extent as them. Liberal advances made on consigned to WHAT MUST BE DONE.

Interesting Letter from Colonel J. 1 Keating, Managing Editor of the Appeal, Approving the Action of the Absentees at St. Louis.

What Has Been Lost Directly and Indirectly to Memphis by the Present Pestilential Visitation, and the Benefits to Accrue.

800 East Fountzenth Street, New York, October 8, 1879. St. Louis, Mo.:

B. Elsman, Esq., Chairman Executive Committee, St. Louis, Mo.:

Dear Sir.—Your letter of the second instant was forwarded to me from Memphis, and reached me here yesterday. I hasten to say that I am in hearty sympathy with the purpose of my fellow-citizens of Memphis, as expressed in the resolutions adopted at the meeting held in St. Louis. General Greene, who was here a few days ago, apprised me of the result of that meeting and of the incidents and agitations preceding it. No sane man can oppose the work cut out by that meeting, however much he may differ as to the methods by which it is to be brought about. Memphis has reached a crisis in her history, when in sheer desperation she must attempt an extraordinary measure of relief—even at the cost of half of all she is worth. In the last two years she has lost eight months of industrial effort, and by the enforced absence of thirty thousand of her citizens has lost directly fully seven million dollars, more than one-third the value of her realty. Counting the cost of each absentee at one dollar per day, of two hundred and forty days (eight months), a veluntary offering of half the amount would no doubt have paid (on compromise) the debt of Memphis, and paved twelve miles of her streets with Belgian pavement. A repetition of the infliction (which I am persuaded is wholly due to filth and dirt and the neglect of the simplest forms of sanitation)

hold to so tenaciously would find a way past our doors, perhaps through our streets, to St.
Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati and New Orleans; and I may add Nashville and Little
Rock. No merchant can stand the losses and
uncertainties incident to an annual hegira and change of base, and if we are cursed next year as we have been this, and as in 1878, we may reasonably expect a collapse singular and soli-tary in the history of our country—Memphis

station; she will cease to be a commercial center. In this age neither men nor communities can afford to take one year for holiday in every three, and yet that is the rate of enforced absence from our business that the epidemics of 1878 and the so-called epidemic of this year has devoted us to. The clerks and mechanics who labor for seventy five dollars per month who labor for seventy-five dollars per month cannot stand it. Neither can they afford to face death by yellow-fever and endanger the precions lives of wives and children. They will leave Memphis. White laborers will b come scarcer than ever, and negro laborers will also become fewer and higher priced. Our merchants, from establishing agencies in other cities, will finally transfer their capital other cities, will finally transfer their capital and energies to centers where money is generally abundant, where labor is always plenty, intelligent and cheap, and where there is in every month in the year the active stimulus of a growing trade, which finds hourly provocation in emigration and the occupation and opening up of new territory. Men cannot be happy confined to a graveyard, and the pride of the humblest revolts at the idea of being numbered among those who belong to a community that as the happy season of summer sets in becomes each year a beggar for the national bounty, parading its sores and mourning grievances quite within its own power to heal and redress. What a pitiful spectacle in our great, free country, where spectacle in our great, free country, where wealth awaits on properly directed

wealth awaits on properly directed skill, energy and pluck—what a pitiful spectacle has Memphis presented of dead indifference on the one hand, and shameless beggary on the other. And then, withal, to think of the demoralization of our working and laboring classes, who, from independent workers, become suppliants for public alms, many of them perhaps never to return to the many of them perhaps never to return to the ways of industry. Look at it in any way, the events of the past few years have proven dis-astrous, well-nigh to our total ruin. Another astrous, well-nigh to our total ruin. Another year of yellow-fever, and we are gone. I believe it is within our power to prevent it. By taking up the Nicolson pavement, and burning it; by emptying every privy-vanit, disinfecting and filling them up, substituting therefor the earth-closet system, at the cost of an ordinary candle-box or soap-box; by paving our streets; by damming the bayou, so that the flushing of it may be under control, and utterly prohibiting the entry thereto trol, and utterly prohibiting the entry thereto of excreta, garbage or dead animals, and by the establishment of a thorough system of sanitation, by which all that is refuse may be

sanitation, by which all that is refuse may be removed to be destroyed by fire every twenty-four hours. Sewers also we need. These, of course, should precede pavement. They serve a good purpose in carrying off not only the drainage of the surface, the waste water of houses, but also the drainage of the soil, a potent factor in the deadly effluvia which, a potent factor in the deadly effluvia which, emitted from the soil of Memphis, is the nidus by which yellow-fever is propagated and kept alive. All this we must do, and do very much of it between November and June next. Without legislation the most necessary part of it cannot even November and June next. Without legislation the most necessary part of it cannot even be attempted. If my voice could reach the executive of the State, I would urge him in the name of an almost ruined people to assume a responsibility for which he will have their everlasting gratitude. This should be done without a days delay. The delay in getting to sanitary work this year until April was fatal to us, if we consider the experience of New Orleans. That city was at work coincident with the subsidence of yellow-fever last November, and the result is she has had but thirty-two cases of fever this year, wherelast November, and the result is she has had but thirty-two cases of fever this year, whereas we have had fourteen hundred, and have lost five hundred lives. New Orleans owes her exemption to sanitation. If we would be exempt next year, we must begin early this year. Whether it is wise to levy a tax of four per cent. for this object is a question that we might debate if, like Grant, we could take

we cannot do the. Besides, as I have said before, we should do this work if each had to surrender half of all his values. Realty as well as personalty should be taxed, and for well as personalty should be taxed, and for once we should present a united front in a cause the most patriotic that the people of Memphis can engage in. Self-preservation is the first law of nature—it is before all laws, it is the law out of which all other laws spring. It is the law that most forcibly confronts us now. To live we must sewer, pave, and enforce sanitary regulations. To escape death we must become clean in a sense unknown to any other people. Our semi-tropical climate warns us people. Our semi-tropical climate warns us that we must study Moses and return to the methods by which that great lawgiver preserved his people in the early ages of civilization from the death that even then he learned awaited the persistent violation of nature's laws. We must ultimately have re-

course to fire as the only purifier. Until that good day comes let us do all we can with the means at hand to purify and keep clean. We must sewer, pave and clean up. I hope the governor will call the legislature together, and that that body will devote itself to Memphis and her needs, with a view to lift us cut of the slough of dirt and disease in which we have wallowed so long and relieve up from have wallowed so long, and relieve us from the shame of beggary. I am heart and soul with you. Command both my pen and time. Very respectfully yours, J. M. KRATING.

township, brought to light the sensational intelligence that she had died by suicide. When the news reached the city the writer looked the matter up and gleaned the following facts:
"Miss Herrin was a daughter of Joseph Herrin, a well-to-do farmer, living three miles south of this place, and was twenty-four years of age. About six menths ago she met a young man by the name of Walter Evans. The acquaintance ripened into love and promise of marriage. About four months ago they were to be married, but met with opposition from the girl's parents. Lately his love for her having grown so cold that he showed it in his bearing toward her, she upbraided him for it, and begged him not to cast her off, and promised to marry him at any moment. It is said he refused her love, and her pride would net allow her to be thus treated ment. It is said he refused her love, and her pride would net allow her to be thus treated after having given him the whole wealth of her affections. So on Friday last she procured some arsenic at one of the drug stores, and on Monday sent for and again asked him to marry her. He gave her a final refusal and left the house. The girl then took the poison, and was soon in a dangerous condition. A physician was sent for, but she refused his medicines, and died a few hours after. The young man has left for parts unsafer.

GOVERNOR MARKS.

Necessities of the Stricken City Graphically

What He Can De for Memphis—An Earnest Appeal by One of Her Prom-inent Men-The Sufferings and Described. The people of Memphis have mourned the losses and affliction incident to two consecutive pestilential epidemics. It is impossible to estimate, in dollars and cents, the extent of the injury inflicted from these causes on that unhappy city. Eight thousand human lives, once part of the population of Tennessee, will have been offered up to the Moloch of yellow-fever when the next killing frost puts an end, for the present, to the epidemic in Memphis. This fact alone should have eloquent persuasion with the State authorities of Tennessee to induce vigorous State action in the direction of rendering to those exposed to future attacks of the pestilential exposed to future attacks of the pestilential demon, the protection afforded by thorough and efficient sanitary regulations. But, in addition to this, there is the loss, amounting to millions of dollars annually, inflicted on the trade and commerce of Memphis, on her mechanical and manufacturing enterprises repetition of the infliction (which I am persuaded is wholly due to filth and dirt and the neglect of the simplest forms of sanitation) would prove the destruction of the city as a great commercial point—the sleep of death would overcome all her interests—and for many years she would occupy the singular and anomalous position of a dead American city. Our efforts and those of the noble, intelligent, earnest men who founded Memphis would disappear. The railreads that were built by the capital and energy of Memphis men, and that were born of their farseeing knowledge of the possible growth of the city, would become so many highways by which the trade we have accumulated and the control of the city of Tennessee resulting from the reputation of our State being the seat of a mechanical and manufacturing enterprises of every kind—a loss which, owing to the relations of mutuality existing between all parts of our modern body politic and commercial, must necessarily be telt, with more or less impetus, by every part of the State, if not reputation of our State being the seat of a deadly infectious malady, is beyond compu-tation. It will continue to be, until re-moved, an effectual parrier against the influx of capital and immigration into Tennessee. "All that a man bath will he give for his life," and, surely, no sane man is going to cast his fortunes with a people liable annually to be virtually murdered by reason of a want of proper protection from locally engendered pestilence. Loss of precious human lives; loss of business; loss of wholes are reputation, these are to be directly man lives; loss of business; loss of whole-some reputation; these are to be directly traced to improper sewerage, to the poison-ous gases which a perfect system of drainage would remove and render innocuous. It is a fatal error to imagine the injurious effects of yellow-fever, confined to Memphis alone, or to towns of West Tennessee and adjacent country. It is utterly impossible for the chief commercial city of Tennessee to be stricken down without serious injury to the trade and commerce of the whole State. You cannot dissociate an active, enterprising and populous integral part of the State from the whole body and leave the whole unaffected by the separation. If Memphis is sick the tide of wealth beats low in the pulse. of the State, just in proportion to the wealth, the business energy and tax paying ability of Memphis. If every community in Tennes-see were afflicted, there would be no State left to enjoy even comparative health. We cannot—Tennessee cannot—then regard the misfortunes of Memphis as a mere local afmisfortunes of Memphis as a mere local ai-fliction to be treated alone by the local au-thorities of that city. As the prosperity of Memphis is in part the prosperity of Tennes-see, so the misfortunes of Memphis are in part the misfortunes of Tennessee. Relief— intelligent relief, not only from present suf-fering but from future injury—relief to any distressed city of the State should as much concern an able and competent State even-

concern an able and competent State execu-tive as it does the mayor of the particular city or town distressed. Now, the people of Memphis are appealing to Governor Marks to convene the legislature in special session for the purpose of extending such legislative aid to Memphis as in the sound discretion and constitutional ability of that body may seem ex-pedient. Governor Marks in the right exer-cise of his high office should long since have done this even without any such appeal comthe constitution and laws of Tennessee he has jurisdiction of every town in the State, and by his oath of office he is bound to look after their welfare and protect the interest of each. If the whole people of Memphis were opposed to his calling the legislature to devise means to save that city from destruction, come from what point of the compass it might, it would still be his solemn and imperative duty to take the proper legal steps to extend the sav-ing hand of legislative aid to the threatened community. But Memphis has been for weeks urging the State executive to do that which the spirit, if not the letter, of his oat of office makes it incumbent on him to per form. In this solemn hour of her affliction form. In this solemn hour of her affliction, when she appeals for aid, and lifts to the Executive Mansion a voice broken with sobs and fremulous with tears shed over the untimely graves of her children, appealing for the only possible means by which she can hope for succor, for resuscitation, for rehabilitation—will the chief magistrate of the common wealth of which she has been an important factor in its progress to prosperity to whose

wealth of which she has been an important factor in its progress to prosperity, to whose government she has contributed in taxes so much of her wealth, daily with the grievances, harken to the shallow counsels of her pretended friends and leave her to struggle unaided as best she may with her bitter fate? At a large and influential meeting of the business men and property-holders of Memphis, held in St. Louis several weeks ago—a meeting of gentlemen representing more than thirty millions of dollars of property values in Memphis—a resolution was unanimously, or perhaps with one dissenting voice, adopted, asking the governor of Tennessee to convene the general assembly for the purto convene the general assembly for the pur pose of granting such relief to Memphis as might be wisely and properly extended her in her terrible affliction. Petitions embracing the action of this meeting were forwarded by thereof wherever Memphis refugees could be found and, as a general rule, received the cordial indorsement of these citizens of cordial indorsement of these citizens of Memphis thus approached. The press of Memphis—the APPEAL, Avalanche and the Evening Ledger—indersed and advocated the proposition for a special session of the legislature, as suggested by the resolution. The State and local boards of health did the same thing, and while there may have been, here and there, a citizen of Memphis who differed with the St. Louis meeting as to the particular nature of the legislation

as to the particular nature of the legislation needed, all agreed that legislative aid was imperatively required, and all indorsed the proposition for a called session of the general assembly for that purpose. Surely in the eyes of "a plain, blust man," this would seem to be warrant enough to induce Government of the control of the co ernor Marks to do his part of the good work. In view of the near approach of appro-priate weather for the work of sanitary improvement in Memphis, the State execuimprovement in Memphis, the State executive should act at once. A man, high or
low, need never be afraid to do right. A
brave and manly people never yet failed to
appreciate, or to fittingly reward public duties
tiruely and well performed. Let Governor
Marks bear in mind that the true road to
public esteem leads directly through the
fields of public duty, and that he that walks
therein will assuredly win the indorse-

The London Markets. Suicide of Miss Hancau Herrin, near Wednesday and prices are firm.

The shipman of the European markets. Rice is rising. Large cargoes of coffee will arrive Wednesday and prices are firm. LONDON, October 20 .- American wheat The shipments of gold to the United States from London, Havre and Hamburg, continues TIFFIN, October 17.—The funeral yester-day of Miss, Hannah J. Herrin, of Clinton unprecedently large.

therein will assuredly win the indorse-

PUBLIC OPINION.

ment of

Hayden, the Wisconsin Judge, Murdered on Account of His Politics-Mrs. Cochrane Asserting Her Innocence.

Up Charge that Was Necessary to Cover Up a Foul Assassination.

member of the ring, so the gentleman from Grand Rapids states, but is a pretty clever sort of a man, as the world goes, and would never have thought of killing the judge had he not been egged on by two ring newspapers that were antagonistic to his victim. These papers abused Hayden in the most unscrupulous manner, and the editors went so far as to send marked copies of the sheets containing these scurrilous attacks to his mother. Not content with harping on Hayden's alleged offense, they began upraiding Cochrane for not inflicting bodily punishment upon him. Cochrane began to take revenge by visiting many of the promitent business men in town, whose attorney Hayden was, and notifying them that they could get no further accommodations at his bank unless they took their business out of Hayden's hands. An insurance agent, who was Cochrane's partner, was induced to refuse to receive payment of a

passed by with his gun on his shoulder, and at a distance of twenty-five feet turned and fired, the charge of buckshot entering Hayden's back and producing death in twelve or fourteen minutes. Rossier caught the dying man in his arms and prevented him from falling. Cochrane coolly walked back, looked falling. Cochrane coolly walked back, looked at his victim, and, when told that he had killed him, said that was just what he intended to do, and passed on. A dramatic incident of this tragic affair is the fact that the fatal day was the birthday of Hayden's wife, and, without her husband's knowledge,

was attended by an unusually large concourse of mourning citizens. On Tuesday Cochrane was arraigned before a justice of the peace, waived an examination and was committed to jail without bail. His trial is set for December 2d."

MARRIED.

sonic Building.

N. W. SPEERS, JR.,

Cotton Factors

OUR office and Cotton Warehouse, Nos. 184-186
Monroe street, are open. We are prepared to receive cotton and make liberal cash advances on same, and hold until our market shall open.

Arbuckle& Tucker

furnish their customers as usual, and to receive and handle cotton.

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Workness, Los Manhood, Premature Debility, Nervousness Despondency, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Defective Memory, and all Disorders Brought of by Secret Habits and Excesses. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address. DR. JAQUES & CO., 130 West Sixth Street, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

INSURANCE

Effected by C.B. Wellford & Co. Appli cations made to Mr. H. W. Nicolson, No 276 Front street, for us, will receive

prompt attention. 8 2018113 44 Wholesale Liquors and Cigars. And Commission Merchants.

East Second street, Is now open, and are prepared to fill offers promptly. Office, 57 Rast Second street, Cincinnati, Ohio, open until further notice.

And Commission Merchants.

Will be held at the Peabody Hetel, Memphis, Tenn., Will be held at the Peabody Hetel, Memphis, Tenn., Will be held at the Peabody Hetel, Memphis, Tenn., Will be held at the Peabody Hetel, Memphis, Tenn., at the process of the Peabody Hetel, Memphis, Tenn., Will be held at the Peabody Hetel, Memphis, Tenn., Will be held at the Peabody Hetel, Memphis, Tenn., at the peabody Hetel, Memphis, Tenn., will be held at the Peabody Hetel, Memphis, Tenn., at the peabody Hetel, Memphis, Tenn., and are prepared to fill offers promptly. Office, 57 and 373 Main street, Memphis, Tenn., at which time Directors will be elected for the ensured further notice.

ment all Main street near Main at

WHY HE WAS SHOT.

What Mrs. Hayden Thinks-A Trumped-

CHICAGO, October 16.—The Times of this morning has the following in regard to the assassination of Judge Hayden in Wisconsin: A gentleman who arrived in the city on yesterday from Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, gives an account of the recent shooting of Judge Hayden by Cochrane, the banker, which differs in some respects from that heretofore published. According to his statement, a political ring is at the bottom of the tragedy. In brief, his story is about as follows:

"Judge Hayden came to Grand Rapids six years ago and opened a law office. As he was a Democrat, and an active politician, what is known as the 'Wood county ring,' a Republican organization, opposed his adafter. The young man has left for parts un-

what is known as the 'Wood county ring,' a
Republican organization, opposed his advancement. The alleged intimacy between
him and Cochrane's wite began to be whispered abroad last winter. In due time the
Masonic lodge, of which he was a member,
and which is controlled by the ring—
a majority of the members being Republicans—took up the reports and expelled Hayden on third and fourth-hand testimony,
without giving him an opportunity to make a
defense. Mrs. Cochrane strenuously denies
that any improper relations at any time existed between her and Hayden, and Mrs.
Hayden is equally positive in her denial of
any belief in the charges. Cochrane is a
member of the ring, so the gentleman from
Grand Rapids states, but is a pretty clever

induced to refuse to receive payment of a premium on a policy held by Hayden, and to peremptorily cancel the policy. Presently Hayden bought an interest in the Centralia Enterprise, published in the town of Cen-Enterprise, published in the town of Centralia, just across the river from Grand Rapids, and began writing articles in his own defense. Cochrane claims that these articles induced him to commit the fatal act, although it is said that he had carried a loaded gun with him for several days before the shooting, and had laid in wait for his man. On the sight regarders to the killing he had taken a

night previous to the killing he had taken a favorable position for the commission of the deed, knowing that Haydsn was attending court at Wausau and would return on the evening train, but was foiled by the latter's band and escort him home. On Thursday, the fatal day, Cochrane sat on the postoffice steps with his gun at noon watching for Hay-den, and not meeting him, returned to the bank and remained there until after business hours, when he resumed his watching.
Toward dark, as Hayden and his
partner, Rossier, were conversing in
the doorway of their office, Cochrane

wife, and, without her husband's knowledge, she had prepared a pleasant little surprise for him, to be in readiness on his coming home to supper. While she was listening with eager anticipation for his footsteps, the messenger came with the terrible news. Judge Hayden's funeral occurred on Sunday, and

COCKS-BLAYLES-At the residence of Mr. S. C. Cocks, Mr. S. C. COCKS and Miss MARY BLAYLES. both of Crittenden county, Arkansas,

I, O, J. F. FUNEBAL NOTICE. vited to attend the funeral of Bro. J. F. DAVIDSON this (TUESDAY) morning, at 9 o'clock, from Ma-

Will furnish Passes to bring Seed Cotton. Bring on your cotton to finestin in the country. JACOBS & BOOKER,

And Commission Merchants, No. 284 FRONT STREET....MEMPHIS.

204 Front street, Have reopened, and are now prepared t

PRESCRIPTION FREE

COTTON GINS

CLIFFORD'S FEBRIFUCE CURE. ERADICATES ALL MALARIAL DISEASES from the SYSTEM. J. C. RICHARDSON, Prop.

J. A. Hant. C. C. Hein. R. A. Parker.

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants 369 FRONT STREET, 190 GRAVIER ST., MEMPHIS, TENN.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

WE HAVE OPENED A PERMANENT BRANCH OF OUR HOUSE IN NEW ORLEANS TO MEET THE wants of our trade, and consignments of cotton will have careful attention.

Our St. Louis office will be closed as soon as it is safe to return and reopen at Memphis.

RICE,STIX&Co

No. 296 Main Street, | 410-412 N. Fifth St., ST. LOUIS, MO. MEMPHIS, TENN. WOULD INFORM THEIR CUSTOMERS AND FRIENDS THAT BY NOVEMBER 1ST THEIR house at Memphis will be stocked with an Kattre New Line of Seasonable Goods.

Prices the Lewest. Inspection respectfully solicited.

RICE STIX & CO HARDWARE,

Agricultural and Steam Machinery Depot, 310-312 FRONT STREET, MEMPHIS, - - TENNESSEE.

OUR STORE WILL REMAIN OPEN AS LONG AS PRACTICABLE DURING THE FEVER and be under the charge of MESSES. F. COMMANDER and G. H. DERISON.

One of our firm is now East purchasing a full and fresh stock of all goods in our line, which will be shipped from the manufacturers direct, in time to fill orders for our fall trade.

J. M. JAMES & SON.

Wholesale Grocers, Cotton Factors 230 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

A S SOON AS IT IS SAFE TO RETURN TO MEMPHIS, OUR STORE WILL BE OPENED WITH A

Grocers, Cotton Factors,

AND SALT AGENTS, No. 9 Union street. : : : Memphis, Tenn. (WOur St. Louis House will remain open until further notice. 🗷

James G. Duke & Co., FOUNDERS, MACHINISTS MILLWRIGHTS 29, 31, 33 and 35 Front street, corner Auction, Memphis. TEAM SAWMILLS AND ENGINES—ALL KINDS IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS—SOLE AGENTS
Tor Smith & Valle's Atles and Cam Steam-Pumps, Iron Store-fronts, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers and in gear.

Steamboat and Plantation Work a Specialty. Estimates furnished on application.

Mice and Yard, foot of Waskington st. | Saw and Planing Mills, North end Navy Yd. Memphis. Tennesseel

STEWART, GWYNNE CO. WHOLESALE GROCERS, COTTON FACTORS

Nos. 356 and 358 Front St., Memphis, Tenn. Stewart Brothers & Co., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants.

IIILL, I UN I AINL COU

318 N. COMMERCIAL STREET, COR. LOCUST. ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 22, 1879. We have opened a house for the transaction of business in this ity, at 318 North Commercial street, corner of Locust, at which place our correspondents will please address us. Our store in Memphis will remain open as long as possible, but we fear we will be unable to serve our friends from that point for some time, in consequence of quarantine. Address all your communications to us here. Respectfully, BILL, FONTAINE & CO. Respectfully,

(SUCCESSORS TO SLEDGE, McKAY & CO.)

WHOLESALE Grocers. Cotton Factors It feels like a ball-of fire rolling up and

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient, es the cisease. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD INFORM THE

BLUFF CITY **Clothing House**

259 MAIN ST. (OPP. COUST SQUARE) MEMPHIS

NOVEMBER 1, 1879, with a well selected stock of Clothing&Gents'FurnishingGoods

holesale Groces St rs, Cotton 1 **C** actors

THE SISTERS OF ST. AGNES

Star Cotton Gin.

FANCY DYEING. DRY CLEANING.

DAY & PROUDFIT. JUST RECRIVED, PER STRAMERS PARIS C. Brown and Hard Cash, lunded at Island above the city, and brought in by tugboat and flats:

200 barrels of Flour.
50 haif-barrels of Flour.
200 barrels M-ni.
200 bar Fresh Baked Soda Crackers.
25 tierces Hams.
15 boxes Breakfast Bacon.
50 boxes Proctor & Gamble's Ger-

Also, Clear Bacon Sides, Bacon Shoulders, Lard, Beans, Eggs, Paper bags. Our stock is complete, and the attention of City Trade is respectfully invited. OLIVER, FINNIE & Co. COTTON-SEED

On and after this day, October 18, 1879, the femphis Cotton-seed Association will pay Nine Dollars per ton for all good sound Colton seed ivered on wharf or depots at Memphis. Will furish sacks to shippers as soon as quarantine is Mississippi & Tennessee R.R. Co.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Miss'ssippl and Tennessee Railroad C mpany will be held at the Peabody Hotel, Memphis, Tenn.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.